MEMORANDA
RELATING TO
THE FAMILY OF
HALDANE OF
GLENEAGLES

LOND., 1880.

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MEMORANDA

RELATING TO

THE FAMILY OF HALDANE OF GLENEAGLES.

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[TO ACCOMPANY THE REPRINT OF ACT OF PARLIAMENT GEO. III, 1813, OBTAINED BY THE FIRST EARL OF CAMPERDOWN, WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF THE LATE ROBERT HALDANE OF AIRTHREY, AND HIS BROTHER JAMES ALEXANDER HALDANE; AND ALSO THE REPRINT OF LORD CAMPERDOWN'S PETITION TO THE COURT OF SESSION.]

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MEMORANDA RELATING TO

THE FAMILY OF HALDANE OF GLENEAGLES.

In the first volume of Nisbet's "System of Heraldry," a work undertaken at the beginning of the last century, under the patronage of the Parliament of Scotland, and then acknowledged to be "of the highest value and authority," the following account of the family of Haldane of Gleneagles will be found at pp. 138-9:—

"Gleneagles of that Ilk in Perthshire, *argent* a saltier ingrailed *sable;* which family ending in an heiress, in the reign of Robert the Bruce, was married to Haldane of that Ilk, an ancient family in the south, descended from Haldenus a Dane who possessed these lands in the borders called after him Haldane or Haldenrig, progenitor of Roger de Halden, who had a charter from King William of land in Perthshire, as Sir James Dalrymple (in his collection p. 392). He carried for arms, as I observe in our old books, and in Mr. Pont's manuscript, *gules,* two leopards argent; but

Haldane of that Ilk it seems, when he married the heiress of Gleneagles, laid aside his proper arms and carried those of his wife; but retained the name of Haldane. Afterwards this family having matched with one of the name of GRAHAM, quartered the arms of GRAHAM and that anciently: For BERNARD HALDANE of Glencagles, who married a daughter of WILLIAM LORD SEATON, has the arms of Graham, viz. *argent*, on a chief *sable*, three escalops *or* quartered with Gleneagles, before blazoned, impaled with his lady's, as is to be seen on the genealogical tree of the House of Seaton [and on an old stone taken from the antient castle and now in the western gable of the more modern house of Gleneagles]. His son John married AGNES MENTEITH, one of the co-heiresses of MENTEITH of RUSKIE, and of DUNCAN EARL of LENNOX by her mother. He left out the arms of Graham, and placed the arms of MENTEITH and LENNOX, as now in the bearing of the present JOHN HALDANE of Gleneagles [who died in 1722, M.P. for the county of Perth], quarterly first *argent*, a saltier ingrailed *sable*, for Gleneagles; second *argent*, a saltier ingrailed, cantoned with four roses *gules* for LENNOX; third, *or* a bend *chequé sable* and *argent* for MENTEITH of Ruskie; and the fourth as the first. Crest, an eagle's head erased *or*, motto SUFFER (Lyon Register). SUPPORTERS two eagles proper. For the aforesaid marriage with *Menteith* I have seen [says Mr. Nisbet] a principal charter of JOHN HALDANE of Gleneagles and his wife Agnes Menteith to Matthew Forrester of the lands of Ballen, 1463, wherein he is designed *Johannes de Halden filius hæres apparens Bernardi de Halden de Gleneagles et Agnes de Menteith spousæ suæ*. His seal was appended to the charter, but it had only a saltier ingrailed; and his wife used the seal of William Murray of Touchadam (of which after-

wards) because she had not a seal of her own, as the charter bears, *quia proprium sigillum non habui.*"

NOTE.—The name of MENTEITH is misspelt by Nisbet in the above and following extracts. The ancient family were Menteiths, not Monteiths, and in the reprints the spelling is corrected.

PATRICK HALDANE of Lanrick, as a second son of the family of Haldane of Gleneagles, carried the same with Gleneagles, with a crescent in the centre for his difference. (Lyon Register.)

NOTE.—The first volume of Nisbet's System of Heraldry, from which the above is extracted, was first published in 1722. That learned antiquarian promised an Appendix or second volume, which he did not live to complete, but this second volume was finally published in 1742, by Mr. Robert Fleming—together with a further Appendix, containing the critical notes of another learned genealogical antiquary on Prynne's history, so far as concerns the surnames of the heads of many ancient families found in the RAGMAN ROLL.

Mr. Fleming, in his preface to the second volume of Nisbet's Heraldry, intimates that the memorials of private families were in Mr. Nisbet's lifetime signed by the parties concerned, which gives a greater authenticity to those in the first volume of his Heraldry.

The following is an extract from the Critical Notes of another learned antiquary on PRYNNE'S History of the Heads of Ancient Scottish Families found in the Ragman Roll, and published by Mr. Fleming at the end of Nisbet's second volume, in 1742:—

"RADULPHUS DE HAUDEN, *i.e.*, Haldane or Halden

of that Ilk, was a very ancient family in Teviotdale now extinct. The heir of line was married [at the end of the 17th century] to John Haldane of Lanrick. Gleneagles is very justly reputed an ancient family; they have a charter from King William (about 1176). '*Rogero de Hauden, de tota terra de Frandie* in Glendovan, per rectas divisas suas, fœdo et hæreditate. Testibus Mattheo Episcopo Aberdonen; Comite Duncano; Comite Gilberto; Ricardo de Prebenda; Philippo de Valoniis, Camerario meo; Willielmo Cumine; Johanne de Hasting; Malisio fratre Comitis Gilberti; Malcomo filio Comitis Duncani; Willielmo de Valens; David de Hayia; Alexandro filio Thori apud Clacmanan.' The family rose gradually to be one of the most considerable in the kingdom, chiefly by marriage. Sir Simon, one of the heads of the family, got an estate in Perthshire, by the marriage of a lady who was named Matilda de Arnotts, *i.e.*, Arnot. In little more than a century after that, John Haldane, son and heir-apparent of Sir Bernard Haldane of Gleneagles, got the fourth part of the Earldom of Lennox, by the marriage of Agnes Menteith, daughter and co-heir of Robert Menteith of Rusky, and of Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Duncan the [eighth and] last of the race of the Earls of Lennox. He was in high favour with James III., who gave him charters of a part of the Earldom of Lennox, with some specialities intimating that his lady, Dame Agnes Menteith, was a co-heir to her grandfather as I apprehend. He was sent Ambassador to the Crown of Denmark; he was Sheriff-principal of the shire of Edinburgh; and in 1482, with George Lord Seaton, Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, and Robert Logan of Restabrig, are made joint-captains, chieftains, keepers, and governors of the town of Berwick, and to defend it against the

invasion of our old enemies of England. JAMES HALDANE of Gleneagles, his son in the 18th of King James IV., is made keeper of the King's Castle of Dunbar, and is allowed to take out brieves from the Chancery, for serving him as one of the heirs of DUNCAN EARL OF LENNOX 1473. He had a long and tedious suit at law with the LORD DARNLY, anent the superiority of the EARLDOM OF LENNOX ; and when these disputes came to be settled and adjusted, then he assumed the quartered coat of the house of LENNOX AND MENTEITH, in the second and third quarters of his achievement, which is still borne by his lineal heir, MUNGO HALDANE of Gleneagles, without any variation." [Mungo, then living, was eldest son of John Haldane of Gleneagles, and succeeded his father as M.P. for Perthshire, and afterwards for Stirlingshire.]

"AYLMER DE HAUDEN. There were at this time two families of the Haldanes—Haldane of that Ilk and Haldane of Gleneagles—who were even then considerable Barons, and swore fealty for lands they held in Perthshire. He was grandfather by the line of the family to Sir Bernard Haldane of Gleneagles. The house of Gleneagles have vouchers for instructing their antiquity beyond most other families in Perthshire."

"EYLMER DE HAUDEN. This is the same gentleman who is designed *del Conte de Edinburgh*, and who is the Baron of Gleneagles, who had lands in that county." (NISBET's Heraldry, Volume 2 ; Appendix on Ragman Roll, p. 34.)

The Lennox and Menteith quarterings in the Haldane arms are thus explained by Nisbet's first volume, pp. 132-3 :—

"Those who undertook the expedition to the Holy Land for the most part were crossed with that form of

crosses used by their own country; so that many families with us carry *saltiers*. Sir James Balfour in his Manuscript of the Nobility of Scotland tells us, that MALCOLM DE LENNOX went to the Holy Land and was crossed: for which he and his posterity carried for arms *argent* a saltier (ingrailed?) *gules*, cantoned with four roses of the last; Plate VI., Figure 29. This family was dignified with the title of EARL OF LENNOX by King William the Lion, and continued in a noble and splendid condition till Duncan (8th) Earl of Lennox was attainted of high treason with his son-in-law, Murdoch DUKE OF ALBANY, in the reign of King James I. He was executed at Stirling upon the 23rd of May, 1425 (his estate came to the Crown by forfeiture?). He left behind him three daughters—ISABEL married to MURDOCH, Duke of ALBANY; ELIZABETH, to Sir John Stewart of DARNLEY, ancestor of the Stewarts Dukes and Earls of Lennox; MARGARET to ROBERT MENTEITH of Ruskie, by whom he had Murdoch Menteith of Ruskie, who married Christian, daughter of Sir David Murray of Tullbardin, ancestor of the Dukes of Athol, and left two daughters co-heirs to him—Agnes, married to Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, and MARGARET to Sir John Napier of Merchiston. All these families upon the account of their alliance with the family of Lennox carried the arms of that family as above blazoned, either marshalled with their own, or in place of their own, of whom in their proper places."—Vol. 1 of Nisbet's Heraldry, pp. 132-3.

NOTE.—The late Mr. Mark Napier, in his interesting "History of the Partition of the Lennox," published 1835, has clearly proved by reference to the ancient seals of the old Lennox race that their shields were uniformly plain and not "engrailed," *i.e.*, edged with crooked lines like a saw, which was

often a mark of cadency. The Haldane Shield in the antient chapel of Gleneagles, carved on Maltese stone, has for the Lennox quartering a plain Saltire or St. Andrew's cross, not engrailed, and in Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster Abbey, the arms of the Stuarts Earls of Lennox which surround their tomb represent their arms in connection with the Royal and other arms with the *Saltire* plain, and this in three instances. In the *facsimile* of the Heraldic manuscript emblazoned by Sir David Lyndsay of the Mount Lyon King of Arms 1542, the arms of Haldane of Gleneagles are at p. 106 emblazoned with the Haldane Saltire sable *engrailed*, but with the Lennox Saltire gules *plain*; and Sir David Lyndsay, at p. 46, emblazons a saltire gules *plain* for "the Erle of Lanox of Auld."

EXTRACT OF MATRICULATION OF THE ARMS OF ALEXANDER HALDANE, ESQ.

Recorded in the Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland by the Lyon King of Arms:—

"Alexander Haldane of the Inner Temple, London, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, having by petition to the Lyon King of Arms, of date Twentieth day of March last, represented that he is the eldest surviving son and heir of the late James Alexander Haldane, commander of the ship 'Melville Castle,' sometime in the service of the Honourable the East India Company, by Mary his wife, daughter and heir of Alexander Joass of Colleonard, in the county of Banff, Major in the Army, and Deputy-Governor of Stirling Castle; that the said James Alexander Haldane was second son of James Haldane of Airthrey, in the county of Stirling, some-

time commander of the ship 'Duke of Albany,' in the service of the Honourable the East India Company, by Katherine his wife, daughter of Alexander Duncan of Lundie, in the county of Forfar; that Robert Haldane, sometime of Airthrey aforesaid, and afterwards of Auchengray in the county of Lanark, elder brother of the said James Alexander Haldane, died without male issue in the month of December, 1842; that the said James Haldane was only son of James Haldane, Lieutenant-Colonel of General Guise's regiment, sometime Major of the Royal Horse Guards, and Margaret Pye his wife; that the said James Haldane was third son of John Haldane of Gleneagles, in the county of Perth, by Mary his wife, daughter and co-heir of David Lord Madderty; that Mungo Haldane of Gleneagles, eldest son of the said John Haldane of Gleneagles, died unmarried on or about the first day of June, 1755; that Patrick Haldane of Gleneagles, second son of the said John Haldane of Gleneagles, died without surviving male issue on or about the tenth day of December, 1769; that the said John Haldane was son and heir of Mungo Haldane of Gleneagles, who was one of the representatives of the county of Perth, in the Parliament of Scotland, and Anne Grant his wife; that the arms of the said Mungo Haldane, whom the Petitioner, his great great great grandson, thus represents as heir male, are recorded in the Public Register of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland, in or shortly after the year 1672; that the family of Haldane of Gleneagles possessed the right of Free Barony prior to the year 1587, and LONG BORE for supporters two eagles proper, although the said supporters are not recorded in the said Public Register;

and the said Petitioner having prayed that the said arms, with the addition of the said supporters, might be matriculated in his name in the said Public Register,

"The Lyon King of Arms, by interlocutor of this date, FOUND that the Petitioner, ALEXANDER HALDANE, Esquire, had established his pedigree as set forth by him, assigned the said supporters to him and his successors, being heirs male of the said family, and granted warrant to the Lyon Clerk to matriculate in the said Public Register in the name of the said Petitioner the following ensigns armorial, viz., quarterly; first and fourth, Argent a Saltire Engrailed Sable, for Haldane; second, Argent a Saltire between four Roses Gules, for Lennox; third, *Or*, a Bend Checquy *Sable* and *Argent* for Menteith. Above the shield is placed aHelmet befitting his Degree, with a mantling *Gules* doubled *Argent*, and on a Wreath of his Liveries is set for Crest, an Eagle's Head Erased *Or* and in an Escrol over the same this Motto 'Suffer,' and on a compartment below the shield are placed for supporters two Eagles proper.

"Signed, GEORGE BURNET, Lyon.

"Matriculated the Fourteenth day of May, 1878.

"Extracted furth of the Public Register of All Arms and Bearings in Scotland.

R. R. STODART,

Lyon Clerk Depute."

The matriculation of the Haldane Arms by the Lyon King of Arms in Scotland was obtained by Alexander Haldane in compliance with the wishes of his only son, the Rev. James Robert Alexander Chinnery-Haldane, in order to enable him to comply with the requirements of the will of his father-in-law, the Rev. Sir Nicholas Chinnery, Bart., of Flintfield, in the county of Cork, that he should bear the name and arms of Chinnery along with those of Haldane. It was also deemed necessary to have the name and arms of Chinnery authenticated and registered in Ireland; and this was accordingly done under the directions of Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., *Ulster* King of Arms in Ireland. Ulster was about the same time engaged in the preparation of a memoir of the respective families of Haldane and of Chinnery for his new and 6th edition, since issued, of "The Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland." The following addition is the account of the Haldanes, as it appears on pages 707-8 of the first volume of Sir Bernard Burke's elaborate and valuable genealogical history.

"HALDANE OF GLENEAGLES.

"Haldane, Alexander, Esq., lineal heir male of the family of Haldane of Gleneagles, co. Perth, Scotland, J.P. for Essex, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, b. 15th October, 1800; m. 29th August, 1822, Emma-Corsbie, youngest child of Joseph Hardcastle, Esq., of Hatcham House, Surrey, by Anne Corsbie, his wife, and has issue—

"1. James Robert Alexander Chinnery-Haldane (Rev.), b. 14th August, 1842, who assumed by Royal license, dated 29th July, 1864, the surname of Chinnery in addition to and after that of Haldane; but, by Royal license, dated 2nd September, 1878, was permitted, with his wife's concurrence, to bear the sur-

name of HALDANE after, instead of before, that of CHINNERY; m. 23rd August, 1864, Anna Elizabeth Frances Margaretta, only child and heiress of the late Sir Nicholas Chinnery, 3d Bart. of Flintfield, co. Cork, by Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Vernon, and has issue—

1. James Brodrick, b. 24th July, 1868.
2. Patrick Vernon, b. 15th February, 1870.
1. Agnes Elizabeth, b. 6th May, 1866, d. 5th July, 1866.

1. Anne Hardcastle, m. John Corsbie, Esq., of Cockfield Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, who died 10th March, 1871.
2. Mary-Alexina.
3. Selina Josephine-Hardcastle.
4. Emma Corsbie-Hardcastle.
5. Henrietta Dundas-Duncan"

Sir Bernard Burke has evidently examined with great attention the Haldane pedigree, in order that it might be satisfactorily proved; and the following is an extract from a Letter which he wrote to Mr. Chinnery-Haldane whilst engaged in the investigation. Under the date of 2nd of August, 1878, ULSTER writes:—

"I am deep in the history of the Haldanes, and the "more I look into the pedigree, the more I am pleased "with it. I have verified every alliance, and am now "drawing out the memoir."

Sir Bernard Burke begins his account of "the lineage of the Haldane family" by alluding to the proofs of its "great antiquity," as given by NISBET and other genealogists, which it is needless to repeat. He then proceeds to trace the pedigree from SIR ROGER DE HALDANE'S Charter of Frandie, well

known to Scottish antiquarians. In a subsequent letter in the month of November previous to the publication of his genealogical history, early in 1879, after receiving an answer he had required as to certain Scotch "*Retours*" respecting which he had required information, ULSTER again writes, "The enclosed Abstract from the *Retour* establishes "the point. The *other Retours complete the evidence* "*of as well proved a pedigree as any I know.*" The pedigree begins—

Sir Roger de Haldane, A.D. 1165 to 1214.

SIR ROGER DE HALDANE, a younger son of HALDANE of HALDANE, in Teviotdale (which is in the male line extinct), obtained a charter of the lands of Frandie, near Gleneagles, co. Perth, *temp.* William the Lion King of Scotland (A.D. 1165—1214), now in the Gleneagles Charter Chest, in the possession of the Earl of Camperdown.

Aylmer de Haldane, A.D. 1298.

AYLMER DE HALDANE of Gleneagles signed the Ragman Roll A.D. 1298, and married *temp.* Robert I. (the Bruce) King of Scotland (1306—1329) the heiress of Gleneagles, co. Perth, but retained his own surname.

NOTE.—From this marriage there descended (as Ulster correctly states) SIR JOHN DE HALDEN; but on reference to the Inventory of the Gleneagles Charter Chest, there is conclusive proof that either before or immediately after AYLMER DE HALDEN there was, as stated in Nisbet's second volume, "Critical Remarks" (p. 10), a Baron of Gleneagles, SIR SIMON DE HALDANE.

Sir Simon de Haldane, A.D. 1321.

SIR SIMON DE HALDANE married an heiress in Perthshire, MATILDA de Arnotts—*i.e.*, ARNOT—about 1321. In the Gleneagles Charter Chest there are three (3) charters from that lady to SIR SIMON DE HALDANE of lands within the Earldom of Levenax (10th April, 1321), also a charter of the fourth part of

lands in Kerdross; also of lands of Coshlic, all about the same time, as appears from the witnesses.

NOTE.—These proofs as to SIR SIMON DE HALDANE were not brought under Sir Bernard Burke's notice when he published his account of the Gleneagles lineage. But whether SIR SIMON preceded or succeeded AYLMER DE HALDANE as "one of the heads of the family," as mentioned in Nisbet's work, there is clear evidence to show that, although omitting Sir Simon's name, Ulster is strictly accurate in his statement that their descendant was SIR JOHN DE HALDANE of Gleneagles next mentioned.

Sir John de Haldane, A.D. 1370.

SIR JOHN DE HALDANE married about A.D. 1370 CHRISTIAN daughter of SIR THOMAS ERSKINE, ancestor of THE EARLS OF MAR by his second wife, Janet, daughter of Sir Edward Keith, Marischal of Scotland, and was living in the reigns of Robert II. and III. Kings of Scotland, and James I. (2 Douglas Peerage 209).

Sir James Haldane, about A.D. 1400.

SIR JAMES HALDANE of Gleneagles, his son, m. Christian Graham, daughter of William second Lord Graham, by Lady Anna Douglas his wife, daughter of GEORGE fourth EARL OF ANGUS, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Bernard de Haldane, about A.D. 1430-40.

SIR BERNARD DE HALDANE of GLENEAGLES, who quartered his mother's arms with those of Gleneagles. He married Katharine Seaton, daughter of Sir William Seaton, commonly called Lord Seaton, and sister of Sir Alexander de Seaton, who by his marriage with Elizabeth the daughter and heiress of Sir Adam de Gordon became the ancestor of the Dukes of Gordon, the Seatons of Touch Meldrum. Katherine Seaton's eldest brother Sir John "Dominus de Seaton" was taken prisoner at the battle of Homildon, in 1402, and was in 1423 one of the hostages to guarantee the treaty for the release of King James I. He is, on other occasions, called *Dominus* de Seaton, and thus supposed to have been already a Peer of Parliament (see 2 Douglas 641-2).

Sir Bernard Haldane was succeeded by

Sir John Haldane succeeded A.D.1457-9.

Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, who was specially retoured in 1459 as "son and heir apparent of Sir Bernard Haldane" by several charters in 1457 and 1459 now in the Gleneagles Charter Chest. He married about 1460 Agnes Menteith, who with her sister Elizabeth, wife of John Napier of Merchistoun, had, on the early death of their only brother Patrick, become entitled to share equally in the great succession, which combined one half of the Comitatus of Lennox with goodly Baronies in Menteith. This Sir John Haldane who married Agnes Menteith held several of the highest offices under King James III. He was successively Master of the King's Household, Ambassador to the Court of Denmark (1473), Sheriff Principal of Edinburgh, until finally as "Lord Justice General of Scotland benorth the Forth," 1477 to 1488, he held for eleven years a dignity next to that of the Lord Chancellor (See Scot of Scotstarvit's List of Scottish Dignities, p. 282). He was succeeded by his son,

Married 1460.

Sir James Haldane, A.D. 1490.

Sir James Haldane of Gleneagles, Keeper of the Castle of Dunbar. After the death of his mother, Agnes Menteith (about 1477), and after proving his descent from the Lady Margaret Lennox of Rusky (married in 1392), he succeeded after much litigation to one-fourth of the Lennox Estates, and was served heir of Duncan Earl of Lennox by two retours and other instruments, dated 21st and 24th May, and 26th and 27th of May, 1490, also by deed of compromise 11th July, 1493, signed only by Levenax and his son; also by Charters of Excambion (or exchange) of the same date, and finally by Charter of Confirmation under the Great Seal 29th July, 1498. Sir James Haldane's son,

Sir John Haldane, A.D. 1505 to 1513.

Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, retoured heir of his father, 1505, and fell on Flodden Field 9th September, 1513, leaving James, his eldest son and heir by his

marriage in 1508 with Marjory, daughter of Sir John Lawson of Humby and Highriggs, Lord Provost of Edinburgh and Lord Justice Clerk. She died in 1553, having survived their eldest son.

Sir James Haldane, died A.D. 1547.

Sir James Haldane of Gleneagles who died in 1547, having married Margaret Erskine, daughter of Robert third Lord Erskine of Marr, and sister of John fourth Lord Erskine of Marr, who was Keeper of King James V.'s person during his minority, and after the King's death, 1539, was, with the Earl of Montrose, directed to remain continually with the young Queen Mary in the Castle of Stirling for the safe keeping of her person. Sir James left two sons, John his heir, and George his brother.

John Haldane, died A.D. 1563.

John Haldane of Gleneagles married Isabel, daughter of John Lundin of Lundin, ancestor of the Earls of Perth, and died S.p. 1563. His name appears in a curious judicial proceeding set forth in Mr. Riddell's "Additional Remarks," p. 40, pleading, as grandson of Sir James who fell at Flodden, exemption from paying relief duty. On John's death without issue his brother,

George Haldane, died A.D. 1574. (1 Douglas 636.)

George Haldane, succeeded, who married Lady Jane Cunningham, daughter of Willm. sixth Earl of Glencairn, and died about 1574, leaving as his successor

John Haldane, died A.D. 1592.

John Haldane of Gleneagles, married to Isabel, daughter of Sir David Home of Wedderburn, ancestor of the Earls of Marchmont. He appears as one of the Lords of the Congregation standing by the Protestant cause. He had a brother James Haldane, killed in the Raid of Stirling, 1585, who is called by Calderwood "brother-german to the Laird of Glen[illegible]es," and was shot by Colonel Stewart's servant as he was laying hands on the Colonel, brother of the Earl of Arran. This John Haldane was succeeded in 1592 by

James Haldane, married January, A.D. 1600, died 1625.

JAMES HALDANE of Gleneagles, m. (see contract dated 26th January, 1600, Gleneagles Charter Chest) Lady Margaret Murray, daughter of John first Earl of Tullibardine, ancestor of the Dukes of Athole. He died 1625, when he was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Haldane, succeeded A.D. 1625.

Killed at Dunbar, 3rd Sept., 1650.

SIR JOHN HALDANE, who built the more modern house of Gleneagles out of the stones of the ancient castle now in ruins. He married Katherine, daughter of Sir John Wemyss (sister of the first Earl of Wemyss), and fell as a leader in the Army of the Presbyterians against Cromwell in the rout at Dunbar. His wife received from one who professed to be his messenger his own ring (which is still preserved), with an assurance that he was safe, but detained with other prisoners of rank in the castle of a nobleman near the battle-field. The chiefs said to be his companions in captivity were found as described, but Sir John had not been amongst them, and returned no more. He was succeeded by his son,

Sir John Haldane, married, 1653.

SIR JOHN HALDANE of Gleneagles, who m. 1653 Hon. Margaret Fraser, daughter of Simon tenth Lord Lovat, by whom he had two sons, 1, Mungo his successor, 2, Patrick, who acquired from his elder brother Mungo the Menteith estates of Lanrick and Rusky by purchase under an adjudication for debt promoted and assisted by his mother. (Charter under the Great Seal and a decree of adjudication at the instance of Patrick against Mungo Haldane, 11th December and 24th December, 1668.)

Mungo the 1st, succeeded 1668.

This first MUNGO HALDANE of Gleneagles was an active member of the Scottish Parliament, who obtained a new charter of his estates in Perthshire, Stirlingshire, and Dumbartonshire, excluding the Lanrick property, from King Charles II. in 1673, ratified by Scotch Parliament September, 1681. He matriculated the old Haldane arms as borne since the succession of his

ancestor to the Lennox estates. He is mentioned by (Vol. 2, 148.) *Nisbet* (Vol. ii. p. 148) as having at the funeral of the Duke of Rothes borne the banner of his relative the Earl of Tullibardine. He married a daughter of the Died A.D. 1685. family of Grant of Grant, and died in 1685, having had (with two daughters, Margaret wife of Sir Patrick Murray, Bart., of Ochtertyre, and Janet, *m.* 1682 Patrick Smythe Esq. of Methven) a son and successor,

John Haldane, succeeded A.D. 1685. JOHN HALDANE of Gleneagles, Member for Co. Perth in the last Scottish Parliament and in the first British Parliament after the Union in 1707. For forty years he occupied a conspicuous position down to the time of his death, A.D. 1722. He married first Mary, third daughter of David Drummond, Lord Maderty, by Lady Beatrix Graham his wife, daughter of John fourth Earl of Montrose, and secondly Helen, only daughter of Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, grandson of the Earl of Mar, and ancestor of the Earls of Rosslyn. By his first marriage he had issue an eldest son,

Mungo Haldane (the 2nd). I. MUNGO HALDANE of Gleneagles, successively M.P. for the Counties of Perth and Stirling, *d. unm.* 1st June, 1755, aged 73. His successor, his next brother by his father's first marriage, was

Patrick Haldane, who sold Glen-eagles. II. PATRICK HALDANE of Gleneagles, Professor of History at St. Andrew's, afterwards M.P. for the St. Andrew's Boroughs, and Solicitor-General, died 1769. He married Margaret, daur. of fourth Lord Forrester, and had an only son, George Haldane, who served in the Coldstream Guards, and was wounded at Fontenoy. He afterwards became Brigadier-General and M.P., and died in 1759 Governor of Jamaica, unmarried. Being thus left without male issue and a heavily incumbered estate, Patrick Haldane in 1760 sold the Gleneagles estates to his half-brother, Captain Robert Haldane, who had returned from India with a large fortune. Patrick

had also a daughter, Margaret, who was the second wife of the Hon. Charles Maitland-Barclay. She died without issue, and her husband, who married a third wife, died in 1795.

Here the unbroken succession in the *male* line to the ancient *Estates* for above 500 years is interrupted, and although still retained in the family, a new order of succession to the Gleneagles property commences with Robert Haldane, the purchaser from *Patrick*, generally known as "the Entailer."

Colonel James Haldane.

III. Lieut. Colonel James Haldane, 3rd surviving son of his father's 1st marriage, died in 1742, leaving by his wife Margaret Pye an only son, Captain James Haldane, who carried on the male line of the family, as will be seen hereafter at page 20.

Of the 2nd marriage of John Haldane of Gleneagles there survived—

Captain Robert Haldane.

IV. Captain Robert Haldane "the Entailer" beforementioned, who acquired the Gleneagles Estates by *purchase* from his half brother Patrick Haldane. He was M.P. for Stirling, &c. in 1758, and died 1st January, 1768, without issue by his wife Elizabeth, daur. of Sir George Oglander of Nunwell, in the Isle of Wight, and of Parnham, Dorsetshire, Bart., who died at Airthrey, May 1779. Having purchased the Gleneagles Estates they were at his own free disposal, and in 1766 he executed an Entail of the same, failing the issue of his own body, whether male or female, upon Mr. "GEORGE COKBURNE, Advocate, his nephew, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER DUNCAN, younger of Lundie, also his nephew, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to CAPTAIN ADAM DUNCAN, brother-german to the said Colonel Alexander Duncan, and the heirs-male of his body; whom failing, to CAPTAIN JAMES HALDANE of the East-India ship The Duke of Albany, nephew of the said

"Robert Haldane, and the heirs-male of his body; "whom failing, to the heirs whatsoever descending of "the bodies of the said George Cokburne, Alexander "Duncan, Adam Duncan, and James Haldane," one after another successively, whom failing, ultimately to his own nearest heirs and assignees whatsoever, "but "with and under the prohibitory, irritant, and resolutive "clauses usual in settlements of strict entail in Scot- "land, particularly prohibiting the heirs of entail from "selling or alienating the entailed estate, or any part "thereof, or contracting debt to affect the same."

The surviving daughters of the 2nd marriage of their father the said John Haldane of Gleneagles were:—

I. Margaret, who married Charles Cockburn of the Ormiston family and had an only son, the before mentioned George Cockburn, afterwards Haldane of Gleneagles. He died in March, 1799, leaving an only surviving son, George Augustus, who died in the month of October of the same year, when the succession opened to the descendants of the other surviving daughter of John Haldane's 2nd marriage, namely:—

II. Helen, who m. Alexander Duncan of Lundie, and had surviving issue—

1. Alexander Duncan of Lundie, Lieut.-Colonel in the army, who married his cousin, a daughter of Mr. Smythe of Methven, sister of Lord Methven, a Lord of Session, but died in 1796 without issue.

2. Adam Duncan, the famous Admiral, who married Henrietta Dundas, second daughter of the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, who was created Viscount Duncan of Camperdown, and having succeeded as next substitute under the new entail to the Glen-

eagles estates, was the great grandfather of the present and third Earl of Camperdown, is the present possessor of the Gleneagles estates under Captain Robert Haldane's entail.

3. Katherine Duncan, who married, 1762, her cousin, the before-named Captain James Haldane of Airthrey, only son of Lt.-Colonel James Haldane, next hereinafter mentioned.

4. Margaret, m. William Tait, Esq. Their son, Admiral James Haldane Tait, R.N., m. Mary Duncan of Restalrig, and left an only son, Alexander Duncan Tait of Milrig, J.P. and D.L. for Ayrshire.

5. Helen, m. Colonel O'Hara of O'Hara Brook, Co. Antrim.

6. Isabella, died unmarried.

The before-mentioned

Lieut.-Colonel Haldane.

Lieut.-Colonel James Haldane, 3rd surviving son of the first marriage of John Haldane of Gleneagles, served in the Royal Horse Guards from 1715 to 1741 as Cornet, Captain, and Major.* Having gone on foreign service with the Carthagena Expedition in 1739 he was promoted to the Lt.-Colonelcy of General Guise's Regiment 10th October, 1841, but died at sea near Jamaica on the 12th December, 1742. He married as aforesaid Margaret Pye, a lady of a Durham family, and left by her an only son the before-mentioned James Haldane, afterwards of Airthrey, who carried on the male line of the family, and married 15th December, 1762, his first cousin the aforesaid Katherine, daughter of Alexander Duncan of Lundie by Helen Haldane of Gleneagles. He died 30th June, 1768, and his widow in September, 1776. They were both

* See Appendix (p. 27).

laid in the burial-place of the DUNCANS at Lundie, where the ashes of the great Admiral also repose. They had issue besides one daughter Helen, b. 1765, died 1776 (buried in the vault of the Murrays now inclosed in the park of Ochtertyre), two sons—

Robert Haldane of Airthrey.

I. ROBERT HALDANE of Airthrey, Counties of Stirling, Perth, and Clackmannan, afterwards of Auchingray, Co. of Lanark, born 28th February, 1764, m. 1786 Katherine Cochrane, 2nd daughter of George Oswald of Scotstown, and by her had one only child Margaret, born 1787, and married in 1805 James Farquhar Gordon, and died 29th Sept. 1849, and by him had

1. Major John Gordon, of H.M. 60th Rifles, killed at Mooltan, 1848, and d. unmarried.

2. Robert Haldane Gordon, who also died unmarried in his mother's lifetime.

3. James Gordon Oswald of Scotstown, who assumed the name of Oswald on succeeding to the Scotstown estates. He m. Thomazine, d. of William Crauford, Esq., of Lakelands, co. of Cork, and has one son James, b. Aug. 1854, m. Aug. 1878 Eugenie Diana, daur. of Colonel E. T. Coke of Debdale Hall, near Mansfield.

James Alexander Haldane.

II. JAMES ALEXANDER HALDANE, a posthumous son, born a fortnight after his father's death 14th July, 1768, married at Stirling Castle, 18 September, 1793, 1st Mary only child and heiress of Major Alexander Joass of Colleonard, Co. Banff, for 32 years Deputy Governor of Stirling Castle, to which he was appointed in 1762 on the recommendation of his uncle General James Abercromby of Glassaugh, then the Governor. He held the office till his death, November, 1794. He was great grandson and heir of line of George 2nd Lord Banff, and married Elizabeth, daughter of George

Abercromby of Tullibody, by Mary, daughter of Ralph Dundas of Manor, by Helen Burnet, niece of Bishop Burnet, and sister of Generals Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B., and Sir Robert Abercromby, G.C.B. By his 1st marriage James Alexander Haldane had three sons and six daughters. Of the daughters three survive, namely HENRIETTA, MARGARET (both unmarried), and CATHARINE, widow of the late George Eckford, Esq., and three are dead, namely, MARY, who married in 1824 Lieut.-General Eckford, C.B., and died in India November 1857, also ELIZABETH, the eldest, who died unmarried in 1844, and CATHERINE, who died when only six years old in 1802. The three sons of the first family of J. A. Haldane were

1. James, born 14th March, 1799, died unmarried, 24th January, 1831.

Alexander Haldane.

2. Alexander, present head of the family.

3. Robert, b. 27th January, 1805, of Cloanden near Gleneagles, Co. Perth, m. 1st, Jane, dau. of John Makgill, Esq., of Kembach, Co. of Fife; and 2ndly, 27th July, 1853, Mary-Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of Richard Burdon Sanderson of West Jesmond, Northumberland, and died June, 1877, leaving by his 1st wife three daughters and two sons, James-Alexander and Robert-Camperdown, and by his 2nd wife, one daughter and three sons. His eldest son by his 2nd wife is Richard-Burdon Haldane, of the Inner Temple, Barrister.

   By his 2nd marriage, 23rd April, 1822, with Margaret, dau. of Professor Rutherford, M.D., Sir Walter Scott's maternal uncle, JAMES ALEXANDER HALDANE had issue three daughters (Isabella, Adamina, and Helen), of whom the eldest, Isabella, m. 18th January, 1848, Richard Bur-

don Sanderson of West Jesmond, Northumberland, J.P. and D.L., and Helen the youngest married Horace Peile, Esq., and dying October, 1873, left him an only child, James William Peile.

4. Daniel Rutherford, born 1824, in 1880 President of the Edinburgh College of Physicians, and has issue an only son, James Aylmer Lowthrope, and four daughters.

5. James, born 1831, and has issue Francis Grove and two other sons, besides four daughters.

James Alexander Haldane died 8th February, 1851, and was succeeded by his eldest son Alexander Haldane, whose pedigree and right to the male representation of the family of Haldane of Gleneagles have been authenticated by Lyon King of Arms, as stated in the extract of Matriculation in his office 14th May, 1878. (See page 10.)

THE HALDANES OF LANRICK.

The Haldanes of Lanrick were an offshoot of the Gleneagles family, as noted in the foregoing genealogy.

It appears from deeds in the Gleneagles Charter Chest and other documents, as well as by reference to Morrison's Dictionary of Scotch Decisions, that under a process of adjudication for debt and other instruments respectively dated 1668—1675, a charter was ultimately granted by the Crown under the Great Seal, by virtue of which the lands of Lanrick were settled, after his father's death, by MUNGO (eldest son of Sir JOHN HALDANE and the Hon. Margaret Fraser) in favour of his younger brother "PATRICK and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to Mungo his elder brother and his heirs male, with remainder to the same Patrick and his heirs

female, with remainder to Mungo and his heirs whomsoever." As the coat armorial of this Patrick Haldane stands recorded in the LYON'S register, he adopts the coat of his brother MUNGO as head of his house, viz.. Gleneagles matrimonially quartered with LENNOX and Menteith of Rusky. "*And for ane brotherlie difference, in the middle fess ane crescent.*" *

But the Lanrick estates were only retained by this offshoot of Gleneagles for two generations, and were sold soon after the death of Patrick's eldest and only surviving son, John Haldane of Lanrick, without male issue, for the benefit of his six daughters, amongst whom they thus became divisible.

PATRICK, second son of Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, and first of Lanrick, married AGNES DUNDAS (a daughter of Isabella Dundas of New Liston), and is said to be, through her, one of the co-heiresses of the Haldanes of Haldenrig on the Tweed. He died in 1686. By his marriage with Agnes Dundas he left three sons, the eldest of whom was JOHN HALDANE.

His second son James was a Professor at St. Andrews, and died unmarried, having heen hurned to death when reading in bed with a lighted candle. Another younger son of PATRICK and Agnes married (as his niece, Mrs. Oswald of Shieldhall, states in her notes on the Lanrick genealogy) an unnamed lady from Banffshire, and had an only son GEORGE, who, having also "gone out" in 1745, died of fatigue. Mrs. Oswald also says that there were several sisters of this George, married into good families in the North, such as the Brodies of Brodie.

JOHN HALDANE (eldest son of Patrick and Agnes) was

* The arrangement which severed the Lanrick from the Gleneagles estates is traditionally ascribed to the partiality of their mother Margaret Fraser of Lovat (widow of Sir John) for her younger son Patrick, and her power was considerable, as by a charter executed hy her hushand in fulfilment of a marriage contract, there was settled on her the *life rent* of the Rusky and Lanrick estates.

served heir to his father in 1693, and afterwards married MARGARET MURRAY of Polmaise. He joined the Jacobite risings both in 1715 and 1745, but contrived to escape forfeiture by settling his estate beforehand, so as to save it to the family. This accounts for the old local tradition in the neighbourhood of Doune and Lanrick (in the year 1840) that "the Haldanes of Lanrick were a pawky race." The names of John Haldane and his two sons Alexander and Patrick are both found in the exceptions from the Act of Indemnity, 1746. This Patrick the younger was an M.D., and died at Murray's Hall, near Stirling, on the 23rd January, 1761. Alexander younger of Lanrick also died at Lanrick 7th August, 1763. Their father, John Haldane, was himself nearly twenty years an exile in France, and having survived his two only sons, who never married, he himself died at Lanrick 2nd January, 1765, leaving six daughters as his coheirs.

It is a local tradition that the celebrated Scottish Judge and Author, Lord Kames, who lived at Blair Drummond, lost a valuable diamond ring in crossing the Teith in a ferry boat, when attending the funeral of John Haldane at Lanrick.

It appears from Morrison's Dictionary of Decisions, that Patrick Haldane, of the old Gleneagles stock, after he had in 1760 sold his ancient inheritance of Gleneagles to his half-brother Captain Robert Haldane, instituted a suit to recover the Lanrick estate from his cousin John's six female daughters, on the ground of the failure of all the heirs male of both John Haldane their father and their grandfather Patrick of Lanrick. But this attempt failed.*

* All of the six daughters married and left issue, excepting Ann, the eldest, who married Mr. Forrest of Dunevin, and died at the age of 88 without issue. The 2nd daughter, Agnes, was married in 1748 to John Dundas of Manor, and their daughter Margaret married a prosperous Glasgow merchant, Alexander Oswald of Shieldhall, whose 4th son, Alexander, married Miss Anderson, and by her left a son, Alexander, who ultimately

The Estate of Lanrick was sold to the father of the first Sir John Murray Macgregor at a time when land in Scotland, especially near the Highlands, was of comparatively small value. It is said that the estate, which was sold by his descendant to Mr. Jardine, the great Chinese opium merchant, for about 100,000*l.* in 1840, did not realise about 70 years before, more than 14,000*l.* for Patrick's six daughters, who reserved the place of burial, marked by surrounding yew trees, on the original sale.

The ancient Barony of Rusky, with the lands of Lanrick, first came into the Gleneagles family in 1460, and was not severed from the parent stock till 1668; but within less than another century from that time, Rusky and Lanrick, with their belongings, became altogether alienated from the descendants of Agnes Menteith and the Haldane family, both male and female.

succeeded to the Auchencruive estates on the death of his uncle, James Oswald, M.P. for Glasgow, who never married. On Alexander Oswald's death in 1868 his brother George succeeded, and died 1871, when his son, Richard Alexander, the present possessor of Auchencruive, succeeded. Lilias, the 3rd daur of Lanrick, married W. Wilsone of Glasgow, M.D. The 4th, Margaret, married Mr. Bontine of Ardoch. The 5th, Isabel, married Stewart of Ardshiel, who commanded the right wing of the Prince's Army at Culloden, and was the grandfather of the Reverend and much honoured James Haldane Stewart, who died Rector of Limpsfield. The 6th, Janet, married Murray of Polmaise.

APPENDIX TO P. 20.

With reference to the services of Lt.-Colonel James Haldane, there is extant amongst the Haldane papers a curious document bearing the sign manual of King George I., and countersigned by his Minister, James Stanhope, First Lord of the Treasury, Secretary of State, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, afterwards Earl Stanhope.

It appears to be a commission addressed to JAMES HALDANE, Esq., then an officer in the Royal Grenadier Horse Guards, accrediting him to be the King's RESIDENT at the Imperial Court of the Czar Peter the Great in 1716. It is addressed on the outside—

TO THE MOST HIGH, POTENT, AND MOST ILLUSTRIOUS PRINCE.

Our most dear Brother, the great LORD CZAR, and GREAT DUKE PETER ALEXIEWITZ, of all the Great, Little, and White Russia, sole Monarch of Muscovia, Livonia, Vladomiria, Nevogordia, Czar of Cazan, Czar of Astracan, Czar of Siberia, Lord of Pescovia, and Great Duke of Smolensko Tueria Tugaria, Permia, Viatkya Bolgaria, and other places, Lord and Great Duke of Lower Novogordia, Hzernihovia

Reswina, Rostovia, Taroflavia Beloosoria, Udoria, Obdoria, Condinus, and EMPEROR of all the Northern coasts, Lord of the lands of Iberia, Cartalinia, and Gruziuia, Czar of Caberdinia Circassia and of the Dukes of the mountains and of many other dominious and countries of the West and North, from *Father* and *Grandfather*, Heir, Successor, Lord and Ruler.

WITHIN IT PROCEEDS.

GEORGE by the Grace of GOD KING of Great Britain France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, to the most High, most Potent, and most Illustrious Prince, our dear Brother, the great LORD CZAR, and Great Duke PETER ALEXIEWITZ, &c. [repetition of all the titles as given outside] sendeth greeting and wisheth all Happiness and Prosperity.

Most High most Potent and most Illustrious Prince, we being very desirous to cultivate and improve on all occasions the amity and good correspondence which antiently subsisted between the Imperial Crown of these Realms, and that of your Czarish Majesty's Dominions, and having a singular esteem and value for your Imperial Majesty's Persou and Friendship, have thought fit to employ a Person well qualified and capable to promote and increase the good understanding which is at present between us, for the mutual advantage of our kingdoms respectively; for this purpose we have appointed our trusty and well beloved JAMES HALDANE ESQUIRE, to be our Resident with Your Imperial Majesty, and accordingly we do by these our Royal Letters, recommend him to your favour, not doubting but Your Imperial Majesty will at all times kindly admit the said JAMES HALDANE AS OUR RESIDENT and give credence to such matters as he may from time to time be empowered by Us to propose to Your Imperial Majesty, and particularly when he shall assure Your Imperial Majesty in our name of our Friendship and Brotherly dispositions towards you, and of our hearty desire to strengthen and establish the same. And so most High most Potent and most Illus-

trious Prince, we recommend you to the protection of the Almighty God. Given at Our Court of Herrenhausen this 15th day of September 1716 in the third year of Our reign.

Your most affectionate Brother,

(Signed) GEORGE R.

Seal.

JAMES STANHOPE

The above Commission seems never to have been acted on, for the credentials appear to have remained in the hands of Cornet James Haldane, then of the Royal Horse Grenadier Guards. From the late Lord Stanhope's history of George the 1st we discover that whilst King George was at Herrenhausen in 1716 "the genius of Peter the Great had already begun to make his people so lately unknown or despised, an object of jealousy, and George the First being then at Hanover was not amongst those least offended. There was moreover great personal animosity between him and the Czar," &c. "The Czar hates King George "mortally," writes M. Gyllenberg, Nov. 1716. "George sent his favourite Counsellor Berns-"dorf to Stanhope with a project to crush the "Czar immediately; to secure his ships *and* "*even to seize his person* to be kept till his "troops shall have evacuated Denmark and "Germany." It is no wonder that under these

circumstances the project of sending a Resident to attend on the Czar proved abortive. See Lord Mahon's (afterwards Earl Stanhope's) History of England, Vol. 2, p. 338.

How the original of the above document came to be left among the Haldane papers may be accounted for, on the supposition either that James Haldane himself left it at his paternal residence of Gleneagles in his father's lifetime, or that it was brought there after his death, when his widow came there on her visit to her husband's relations in Scotland, and when his brother Mungo Haldane was in possession of Gleneagles. There are three fine old trees near the ancient chapel, which were traditionally said to have been planted by three sons of old John Haldane, when one of them "was going to the wars." This was, no doubt, James Haldane when he entered the Royal Horse Guards and was about to go as Resident with the Czar in 1716. It appears certain that he was actively engaged in promoting his brother Patrick's electioneering projects in that year. When Patrick was nominated by the Crown in 1723 to be a Lord of Session, there was, as may be seen by reference to the *Culloden Papers* and *Robertson's Law Reports*, a vehement and, as the result shows, a successful opposition to his appointment, chiefly on the ground that, although

a Scotch advocate, he was not known as practising in the Parliament House. The virulent pamphlets published anonymously on this occasion are attributed to the jealousy of Scotch lawyers, some of whom rose to eminence. The charges are of a very contradictory description, involving both Jacobitism and oppression of Jacobites, some accusing Patrick of having drank the Pretender's health at Paris in the year 1714, his brother *James Haldane* being in his company, and also a notorious Jacobite, Mr. Green, secretary to the Earl of Melford. Next in 1716, after the rebellion, when James Haldane was a Cornet in the Royal Horse Guards, Patrick is accused of "concussion and oppression" at an election, and finally of putting certain electors in prison till the contest was over. On this occasion, too, his younger brother, James Haldane, is mentioned in a way that indicates that instead of favouring Jacobitism, they were both strong supporters of Whiggish principles and "abhorrers of Jacobitism." It is alleged that James Haldane and certain other gentlemen of note told the electors that "if they would go "into Mr. Patrick Haldane's measures they "would not be troubled, but if not they would "be put in prison, and be carried to Carlisle to "be tried for their lives"! As the result, it is said that Patrick Haldane was elected Provost, and by-and-bye became M.P. for the St. Andrew's Boroughs. It appears from these

pamphlets that one cause of the opposition to Patrick Haldane was the fact of his having been a Commissioner for the sale of the estates forfeited in the Rebellion of 1715. But from this period James Haldane no longer appears in any way connected with his brother Patrick's election contests, and was probably chiefly occupied with his military duties in London and Windsor. His commission as Cornet in the Royal Horse Guards is dated 22 July, 1715. His commission as Resident with the Czar Peter the Great is dated 15th Sept., 1716, and on the 24th December, 1717, he was promoted to a Captaincy. On the 11th May, 1721, he was commissioned to a majority. His father, John Haldane of Gleneagles, then M.P. for Perthshire, died in 1722, and in David Scot's History of Scotland, in one folio volume, his name is printed in the list of subscribers, as Major Haldane (misspelt Halden) along with his two elder brothers, Mungo Halden of Gleneagles and Patrick Halden, one of the Commissioners of Excise. The names of the three brothers are alike misspelt. This was in 1727, about the time of James Haldane's marriage. He went abroad in 1739 on the Carthagena Expedition, from which he never returned, and sailed from Portsmouth. He seems to have retained his majority in the Horse Guards till his promotion, 13th October, 1741, to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of Guise's Regi-

ment of Infantry. In September, 1742, his health was so broken that he was invalided, and on the 12th December following, he died at sea on board H.M. ship the Spy. Some time after Colonel Haldane's death his widow came down to Gleneagles, and probably brought with her her late husband's unused commission to the Czar as a family relic. Their only son James, afterwards Captain Haldane, was then probably at sea under the special protection of his uncle and guardian, Captain Robert Haldane, whom he ultimately succeeded at an early age in the command of an Indiaman, in which, like his uncle, he acquired a considerable fortune. In Captain James Haldane's will, made in 1766, long after his mother's death, when about to sail on his last voyage, he leaves £500 "to his uncle, Robert Haldane of Glencagles, Esquire, as a small testimony of his gratitude for all his favour and protection." He also leaves life annuities to his two maternal aunts of the Pye family, and to his cousin, Robert Hunter, the son of a third sister of his deceased mother.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE OLD EARLDOM OF LENNOX.

In CRAWFORD'S Scottish Peerage, published in 1716, we find the following notice:—

"In the reign of King James III. [who was killed at "Sauchieburn in 1488] there was a long dispute be- "tween John Lord Darnly, grandson of Elizabeth, "daughter of Duncan EARL OF LENNOX, and AGNES "LADY GLENEAGLES, grandchild of Margaret, another "of the said Earl's daughters, about the superiority of "the Earldom of Lennox, which was afterwards ami- "cably composed betwixt them by certain arbiters "chosen for that effect, anno 1477, so that in 1483 "John Lord Darnly came to be *created* (?) Earl of "Lennox." It is added in a note to *Crawford's Peerage*:—"I have seen several charters and writings "belonging to the Laird of Gleneagles (John Haldane, "then M.P. for Perthshire) that instruct this competi- "tion about the Earldom of Lennox, as also the settle- "ment that was agreed to."

When Mr. Crawford thus wrote, after interviewing the Laird of Gleneagles, about the preparation of his book in 1716, it is plain that the old and vexatious contention about the superiority of the Lennox Earldom, which had then slumbered for more than 200 years, was regarded by the sage and experienced possessor of Gleneagles as a dispute of the past, which had been "amicably settled" by his ancestors before the end of the 15th century, and one not to be revived. It is, however, singular that Mr. George Cockburn, a grandson of the same John Haldane by his daughter Margaret, who married Charles Cockburn of the Ormiston family, was destined to stir the question in a printed case privately, but as we believe erroneously, reputed to

have been drawn up by Mr. WEDDERBURN, afterwards Lord Chancellor Loughborough. It is, as Mr. MARK NAPIER, in common with other reliable authorities, has called it, "a *very meagre and ill-informed* case." It is replete with inaccuracies, and it may well be doubted whether the responsibility of its egregious defects can be laid, without conclusive proof, at the door of so eminent a lawyer. There was no doubt a county and family connexion in their earlier years existing between the Cockburns of Ormiston and their neighbours the Wedderburns of Chesterhall. Mr. George Cockburn and Mr. Wedderburn were both for a short time practising as advocates in the Edinburgh Parliament House. But in 1757 Mr. Wedderburn quarrelled with the Judges, and made his sensational exit from the Scottish to the English bar eleven years before George Cockburn became most unexpectedly personally interested in Glencagles. In 1768 Mr. Wedderburn had risen into high professional and Parliamentary importance, and publicly proclaimed his resolution never to revisit Scotland. It is not, therefore, reasonable to suppose that he either could or would expend his valuable time in exploring the intricacies of a Scotch peerage case, and that, too, without the prospect of any adequate honorarium from one who, on his accession to an encumbered estate, strictly entailed, was involved in embarrassments such as those disclosed in the printed proceedings before the Court of Session with regard to his own and the entailer's debts. It is, however, probable enough that Mr. Wedderburn, even as Solicitor or Attorney General in England, may have been induced to read over his friend's case, "meagre and ill-informed" as it now appears, especially in the light thrown on it by modern research. It was matter of notoriety amongst his friends that "the Monarch of the

Glen," as the new proprietor of Gleneagles, Mr. George Cockburn-Haldane, was playfully called by his Perthshire neighbours, never seriously intended to prosecute so costly and hopeless an adventure as to renew a claim to a peerage reaching back more than 400 years, and one, moreover, believed to have merged in the Crown. To talk of it and of his *territorial* possessions in the Lennox no doubt flattered his vanity, and there was then no one to resist him, for Robert Haldane of Airthrey, the true male heir of the Haldane family, was an infant of four years old when George Cockburn Haldane, became possessor of Gleneagles in 1768. It has been, moreover, often noticed as peculiar that "the case" is neither *signed* nor *dated*, so that it can only be alluded to by antiquarians as an anonymous case drawn up "some time in the last century." But this mystery is explained by an amusing traditional anecdote, long current in the family, to the effect that when the case was shown by her son to Mrs. Cockburn, she was exceedingly offended to find her own claims ignored, and shrewdly remarked, "Why, George, when you are trying to make out a claim to a peerage in the female line, how do you expect to get on when you omit your own mother, who surely must come in first?" But it has been suggested that George was resting his fancied claims, on the *territorial* possession of the Lennox superiorities, when he omitted all reference to his own mother, then living in his house, as well as to the two infant sons of his deceased cousin, Captain James Haldane of Airthrey, who was expressly named by the entailer as his nephew in the Gleneagles entail of 1766, and also by his Trustees in other formal documents after his death.

Robert Haldane did not attain his majority till 1785, but after he came of age and succeeded to Airthrey,

nothing more was heard of the claim till many years subsequent to George Cockburn's death, who, as may be noted, never registered in the Lyon Office the Haldane arms, which he had, without authority, assumed.

No weight can be attached to such an undated, unsigned, and manufactured case; and so far as concerns the Lennox superiorities, they were all afterwards sold by the first Earl of Camperdown, under the Act of Parliament obtained by him with the authority of the Court of Session, in order to pay the debts, which Mr. George Cockburn-Haldane had omitted to discharge out of the ample funds placed in his hands and destined by the entailer for that exclusive purpose. But territorial claims to dignities are now exploded. Lord Eldon's question to counsel at the bar of the House of Lords in the case of the Berkeley peerage was virtually fatal to all such claims. "Do you mean," said the noble and learned Earl, "to contend that if the owner of Berkeley Castle became a bankrupt or insolvent debtor, and Berkeley Castle passed to his assignee, the assignee would be entitled to sit in the House of Peers as a territorial earl?" Indeed, the House of Lords, under the direction of Lord Mansfield, had previously dismissed the territorial claim to a dignity in the famous case of the Countess of Sutherland.

Since the time when Mr. Cockburn's meagre and ill-informed case dropped, the succession to the old Earldom of Lennox has been, however, the subject of much more curious and searching antiquarian investigation. To use the words of my lamented friend, Mr. Mark Napier, in his acute and telling *Epistolary Review* of "*the Lennox by William Fraser,*" it is now (in 1875) a subject, for "long years worn nearly threadbare, by "Robert Hamilton for LENNOX of WOODHEAD, John "Riddell for HALDANE of GLENEAGLES, James Dennis-

"toun for the MAITLAND CLUB, and myself (Mark "Napier) for NAPIER of Merchiston." Of "the Lennox by William Fraser," in two gorgeously illustrated folio tomes, Mr. NAPIER states, that it adds not a single new fact to those to be found in his own "History of the Partition of the Lennox," although there is "a whole wilderness of old Lennox charters," courteously permitted to be printed from the muniment room of the Duke of Montrose, a fact that reminds us that "Lennox of Auld," as a family, is no more. "The place that knew it, knows it no more." LENNOX charters do not constitute the family book of the Ducal House of MONTROSE. "Nor," continues Mr. Napier, "can this be considered the family book of the HALDANES of Gleneagles, whose claims, once fondly cherished, to the old Earldom would in like manner be absolutely excluded, were the argument in favour of Lord Darnely well founded. Far less can it be regarded as the family book of the Haldanes of Haldane in Roxburghshire, an old worn-out family which has been landless as regards their *ilk* for centuries. . . . and the true current of whose scattered genealogy becomes—if traceable at all—lost at last, except to such explorers as Mr. Fraser, by meandering in streamlets amid a whole delta of daughters," namely, Agnes Forrester, Anna Dundas, Lilias Wilsone, Margaret Bontene, Isabel Stewart, and Janet Murray.

Mr. NAPIER'S "History of the Partition of the Lennox," published in 1835, an octavo volume of 178 pages, is an able as well as an interesting production. Although his judgment may be sometimes warped by his zeal for the honour of his illustrious family of philosophers and warriors, he is never intentionally unfair, and always generous. This high compliment was paid to him by his old and often successful

foeman, Mr. RIDDELL, even amidst the heat and asperities of a fierce controversy in which they took opposite sides with regard to the rival claims of Glen-eagles and Merchiston. Mr. Riddell wrote many years ago as follows :—

"The enthusiasm and ardent zeal of Mr. Napier are "no bad condiments for an antiquary, and, combined "with his other qualifications, may render him a suc-"cessful cultivator in the vineyard of antiquities. He "instructs *an important and original fact* in reference to "the duration of the Regency of Robert Duke of "Albany," who died 3rd Sept., 1420, at the age of 81, and not in 1419, as every historian before Mr. Napier had stated, to the confusion of historical events.

A more important correction was made by Mr. Napier, of another "vulgar error" in regard to the history of the Lennox Succession. Dr. ROBERTSON and Mr. TYTLER had with other historians all agreed, that the Lennox estates were *forfeited* to the Crown after the old Earl was beheaded in 1425. The *Albany* estates were indeed forfeited, but not the *Lennox*, as Mr. Tytler acknowledged in his 3rd Edition, observing "*I owe the correction of this error to Mr. Napier.*" Mr. Fraser acknowledges the accuracy of the correction, but omits to credit it to Mr. Napier.

Of Mr. RIDDELL's supreme merits as an authority on Scottish Peerage Law, no tribute can exceed that of the present LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND, Sir Alexander Cockburn, who in arguing as Attorney-General before the House of Lords, in the Lindsay-Crawford claim to a MONTROSE Dukedom, described Mr. Riddell as "a gentleman of the highest learning, research, and authority upon the subject of Scottish peerages. I can say no more, because he sits beside me."

It had been also universally assumed, and stated, as

in the passage before quoted from CRAWFORD's Peerage, that in 1488, after the compromise both with Gleneagles and Merchiston, Dernely sat as LENNOX under a *new creation* in his favour by James IV. No such patent has ever been found, and Lord Lindsay (now Earl of Crawford and Balcarras) writes as follows :—

"A learned Scottish Antiquary and Genealogist, "Mark Napier, Esq., has decisively proved that there "was no new creation (as was formerly supposed) of the "Earldom of Lennox in 1488; but that Lord Darn-"ley's right, as heir of line of the ancient Earls, which "had been previously in question, was in that year "*recognised* (though as the learned author contends) "unjustly *by King and Parliament.*"—*Review of the Lennox*, p. 55.

The tragic story of the execution of the aged Duncan Earl of Lennox, with his son-in-law, the Duke of Albany, and the Duke's two sons, is graphically told by Mr. Napier in his "Partition of the Lennox." In a Parliament held in the Palace in Stirling Castle, where, within a year after his return from his nineteen years' detention in England, King James I. presided in person, Walter Stewart, of the Lennox, eldest son of the Duke of Albany, was first tried, convicted, and instantly beheaded on the heading hill, an eminence to the north-east of the Castle.

On the following day ALEXANDER STEWART, the 2nd son, was tried and convicted, but did not suffer alone, for his father, the DUKE OF ALBANY, and his maternal grandsire, DUNCAN EARL OF LENNOX, then in his 80th year, ascended the same scaffold, and were beheaded. JAMES STEWART, alone of all the family, effected his escape to Ireland after a ruthless attack on the town of Dumbarton, whither he carried fire and sword, putting

to death the King's uncle, the Red Stewart. He died unmarried, and left no legitimate issue, although seven sons of his were afterwards allowed to return to Scotland, and one of them was ennobled by the title of Lord Avandale, and became Lord Chancellor, to the damage of the legitimate co-heirs. The three heirs to the *Lennox* were ISABELLA, who as the eldest succeeded to the title of her father. The 2nd was MARGARET, the younger or junior; the 3rd, ELIZABETH, the youngest.

(1) In the year 1390, at the accession of Robert the 3rd, the King's younger brother, Stewart, Earl of Menteith and Fife, afterwards better known as the Regent Albany, was, through the indolence of his brother, suffered to acquire and hold the regency of the realm. In 1391 Duncan, 8th Earl of Lennox, being then a widower, became a party to a curious contract of marriage, between his eldest daughter Isabella and Sir Murdoch Stewart, the Regent's eldest son and the King's nephew, in virtue of which, "King Robert III. granted "a Royal Charter of the whole Earldom of "Lennox to Duncan and the heirs male of his "body; whom failing, to Murdoch Stewart "our dearest cousin, and Isabella, daughter of "the said Earl, and the longest liver of them, "whom failing to the nearest legitimate heirs "of the said Duncan whomsoever."

Isabella was certainly living in 1456, and probably died in 1460, that being the year in which Lord Darnley first took any step to obtain his service as one of the heirs general of the beheaded Earl Duncan of Lennox, failing the Duke of Albany, and his three sons, who were all defunct.

(2) Margaret, the 2nd of the Earl's three daughters, was about the same time (1392) either betrothed or married to Robert Menteith, of Rusky, the head of an illustrious baronial family, claiming Royal descent in the Menteith line. Lady Margaret's husband died before 1451; their eldest son Murdoch married Christian, daughter of Sir David Murray, of Tullibardin, ancestor of the Dukes of Athol, and was assassinated near Dunblane by his own servant. They had an only son Patrick, whose early death, before 1455, soon after his father's murder, left the magnificent heirship of his house, including *one half* of the lands of the Lennox, with the goodly Baronies of Menteith, to be divided between his sisters Agnes and Elizabeth Menteith, subject, as to the Lennox, to the life rent of the Duchess and Countess of Albany and Lennox.

(3) Elizabeth of Lennox, youngest daughter of Earl Duncan, was also married or betrothed about the same time, to Sir John Stewart, son and heir of Alexander Stewart of Dernely, who was killed at the siege of Orleans. Sir Alan Stewart succeeded him as the eldest son of his marriage with Lady Elizabeth of Lennox. In the year 1439 Sir Alan was treacherously slain by Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, and his eldest son, Sir John Stewart, succeeded to his grandmother Isabella, Earl Duncan's youngest daughter, as heir to the extent of the whole of the one undivided half of the Lennox estates. Having married Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Montgomery of Ardrossan, he was created Lord Dernley

about 1460, at or soon after the time of the death of his grandmother Isabella, the Duchess-Countess of Albany and Lennox.

But in these lawless times of old, there was a serious obstacle in the way of all three heirs general being allowed to establish their right of succession. It has been already noticed that JAMES STEWART, 3rd son of the beheaded Duke of Albany and his wife Isabella, escaped to Ireland, and ultimately died, leaving seven illegitimate sons. Of these ANDREW STEWART, had he been legitimate, would have been entitled to the entirety of the Lennox as heir male of the marriage between Isabella and Duke Murdoch. He spent his youth on the banks of Loch Lomond, under the protection of his father's mother, the stately widow of the Duke of Albany, who lived with unostentatious but queen-like dignity in the island of Inchmurrin. He also received many marks of favour from King James II., who granted to him, in 1455, the forfeited Barony of Evandale, and in 1457 ennobled him as Lord Avandale. On the accession of James III. (whose predecessor was accidentally killed in 1460 by the bursting of a cannon at Roxburgh) he was created Lord Chancellor. Here, in such troublous times, was the grand obstacle in the way of the heirs general establishing their right of succession. Prior to the erection in Scotland, by James I., of the College of Justice in 1532, the Lord Chancellor's brieves took the place of all summonses before the Ordinary Courts.

It was natural enough that, considering his birth, education, and accomplishments, as well as the temper of the times, Lord Avandale should covet for himself, by fair means or foul, the possession of the Lennox; and that he should be able, by his command of the Chancery, to further his own ambitious projects, and

impede the issue of the needful process out of Chancery for a division between the co-heirs. In 1460 Lord Dernley put forth his pretensions to half of the *lands* of the Lennox, but did not then venture to claim the chief mansion, which was the right of the eldest co-heiress. He next petitioned the King and Parliament without success; and, amidst these vexatious delays, Lord AVANDALE, more than ten years later, obtained for himself, in 1471, a life-rent grant from the Crown of the lands, tenandries, and profits of *Lennox*, to be fully and freely enjoyed by him during the whole period of his life "as was wont to be enjoyed by the Earls of Lennox themselves."

At the beginning of 1473 John Haldane, being on the eve of his embassy to Denmark, contrived to obtain for himself a special charter of the quarter of the Lennox, as the extent of the undivided right of his wife, as co-heiress of Menteith; but this charter reserves to Lord Avandale his undisturbed right to the *life-rent* of the whole Lennox so far as Haldane's charter extended.

In June of the same year both Lord Dernley and Elizabeth Menteith, wife of Merchiston, came to an arrangement with the Crown much to the same effect, always securing the life-rent of the "King's beloved cousin and Chancellor," Andrew Lord Avandale.

John Haldane appears to have proved worthy of his traditional reputation for prescient shrewdness as well as resolute determination. By taking the charter to himself instead of to his wife, and providing himself with Royal letters of protection against all suits during his absence from Scotland, and for 40 days after his return, he prevented any process of division taking effect till after his return from his mission to Denmark. Mr. Napier observes that in his long struggle to be Lord

of the Lennox, Dernley found Gleneagles a far more difficult party to deal with than the mere *widow* of Merchiston. He had now to drive his bargain with a WIDOWER, for Agnes had died in 1477. The Haldanes, father and son, came, however, to nearly the same terms with Dernely that Elizabeth had done. But it cost Lennox three years more of toil and trouble to accomplish it. On Sir John Haldane's return from Denmark he found that in his absence Lord Dernley had, subject to Lord Avandale's life-rent, obtained half of the property of the Earldom to which he was entitled, *and also the principal Messuage or Mansion House* which carried with it the superiority, including in those days the Earldom as representing the eldest daughter. Mr. Napier maintains that this was a wicked usurpation, and new evidence enough is now produced to prove that Darnley was at all events then defeated in a nefarious attempt to strengthen his case by an allegation of illegitimacy which recoiled on Darnley and proved as fruitless as it was base and groundless. Having however got his case referred to a packed Jury of his own friends, he obtained his Service in 1473 and a new Charter styling him JOHN EARL OF LEVENAX. He took up the honours as his *inheritance* not as a *forfeited fief.* But John Haldane on his return to Scotland vigorously complained and protested to the King against this infringement of the Royal Letters of Protection. The King, after reference to the Lords of his Council, found that violence had been done by the proceedings of Lord Dernley. Haldane's protest was made on the 26th of April, 1475, as appears in the Gleneagles papers, and on the 20th of November Lord Dernley still sat in Parliament as Earl of Lennox; but after the decree of Reduction was obtained by Gleneagles, *Lord Dernley's* name again appears, but no

longer as Earl of Lennox, as the first person taking his seat in a new Parliament 1st July, 1476.

John Haldane's first struggle against the pretensions of Dernley has been inaccurately dated 1475. Mr. Napier has shown that it was in the year 1492-3, being the 5th of King James IV., and the true date tells strongly against Dernley. In order to avoid contesting the new Summons of Reduction, accompanied with a claim for damages, Dernley at last consented to a compromise. The claim is made not against the *Earl of Lennox* but against *Lord Dernley*. The case was called in Court on the 15th of June, 1492, but, as is noted on the process, it was adjourned by consent of parties to the 8th of October following. It was in the intermediate July that Matthew Stewart, son of Lord Dernley, was commissioned by his father to go to the old Kirk at Drymen (no longer in existence) and drive a bargain with their pertinacious opponent John Haldane and his son James. In that same month of July the Haldane Excambion (or exchange) was signed. It names the lands which are to compose Haldane's quarter of the fief, " *and adds certain other lands for the hale and full contentation of all right, claim, and interest* of the said James [Haldane], his ayres or assignees or may be had in or to the properte or Superiore of the said Earldom or profyt of the same," &c.

It is a material fact connected with this settlement that it was not effected till after the death of Lord Avandale, which took place in 1488, after he had been deprived of his Chancellorship for his complicity with the conspirators who imprisoned the King in the Castle of Edinburgh.

It does not fall within the scope of these memoranda to enter into all the details of the litigation which was not settled for at least 13 years after the reduction of

Dernley's first retour. It is however clear that the first decree of reduction of Dernley's retour obtained by John Haldane in 1492 annulled his noble competitor's irregular service, and took away his title of Earl. This title he never attempted to resume until after the Excambion or deeds of exchange, by which treaties of compromise were concluded first by Merchiston and then by Haldane of Glencagles and his son James with Lord Dernlie, in which, according to Mr. Napier, "the two co-heiresses of Lennox and Rusky sold their "birth right to Lord Derneley whereby he became *de* "*facto* undisputed Earl of Lennox."

There is no doubt, however, that a very long and gallant fight had been made against, what Mr. Napier styles "Dernlies *Usurpations*." He himself thus addresses Mr. Fraser in his "Review of the Lennox":—

"It is no discovery of yours that the two co-heiresses of Rusky and Lennox, throughout the transactions which finally settled the complicated disputes which had kept this great fief feudally unentered for so many years, accorded to Lord Darnley the title of Earl of Lennox. That fact was the basis of this gigantic bargaining, and lies on the surface. Indeed, such a settlement was inevitable from the first; and had it not been for the long endurance of the anxiously fortified life-rent possession bestowed no doubt nimiously (*i.e.*, in excess) by James II. upon his Chancellor, as to whose claim, but for the bend sinister, to be 9th Earl of 'Lennox of Auld,' there could be no question—some such extra-judicial arrangement in favour of the House of Aubigny and Dernely must have taken place soon after the demise of Duchess Isabella [in 1460.] It was not in the nature of these troubled and stormy times, that either of the Baronial houses of Merchiston or Gleneagles, whichever of the two might be the elder

of these coparceners, should be able to 'bell the cat' with one of the most warlike, powerful, and turbulent nobles who then ruled Scotland and made a puppet of their sovereign. Moreover Dernley's own inheritance of the enormous territory of the Lennox was one half of the whole, being double that of the two ladies of Rusky taken together. The wonder is, that in such times as the close of the 15th century, right could still prevail so far over might, as to enable these ladies and their heirs to *hive off* from the great fief, each carrying one quarter of it along with them. After these excambions were settled, and *upon the territorial principle that carried the honours,* Dernley's title as Earl of Lennox became impregnable. The chief superiorities and privileges of the *Comitatus* were all expressly yielded to him, under a highly onerous contract, and while the territorial principle of titles of honour still prevailed in Scotland."—Pp. 77-8.

It has been already noted that, according to Lord Mansfield's decision in the Sutherland case, supported by subsequent cases such as the Berkeley peerage, there is no longer any foundation for the *territorial* claims to dignities either in Scotland or England.

Mr. Napier, with characteristic chivalry, manfully contended in support of the Merchiston claim of primogeniture as against Gleneagles; and in his review of "the Lennox, by William Fraser," he will not allow that he was vanquished by Mr. Riddell. He says:—
"The claim for Napier has no more failed than that for
"Gleneagles. No doubt it was very keenly controverted
"on the sole question of the proof of primogeniture,
"by a far more formidable opponent than Mr. Riddell.
"But the result of the disputation was simply this, that
"such a balance of conflicting evidence, in *re antiquissima,*
"was brought to bear upon the question, that, were the

"case before the House of Lords in its present shape, "*it would be at a dead lock*, the consequence of which is "obvious enough. *Both parties, accordingly, have the* "*good sense not to stir it, hoc statu* in the proper "quarter."—P. 21.

There is great truth and equal good sense in these remarks. Could the question of the Lennox succession be dragged into the House of Lords, there would be in the first place two difficult questions of primogeniture between Agnes Menteith, the Lady of HALDANE of Gleneagles, and Elizabeth Menteith, the Lady of NAPIER of Merchiston. There is now a third question of primogeniture revived by Mr. Fraser with regard to the seniority of Lord Darnley to both. But apart from all other considerations of the balance of evidence reaching back for nearly 500 years; we have above all to contend with the fact that the Lennox peerage succession, involves the ROYAL descent, and HAS BEEN MERGED IN THE CROWN. Mr. Riddell, writing in 1835, remarks:—"JAMES VI., as is well known, was the male "representative through his father of John Lord "Darnley, the first Earl of his line. The last *male* de- "scendant of his branch was the Cardinal of York; and "their direct representation, now identified with the "white rose of England, has devolved through the "kings of Sardinia, upon the Archducal and princely "House of Modena."

It was said in well-informed quarters, some years ago, that after the accession of Her Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA the head of the Archducal House of Modena visited England, for the express purpose of obtaining Her Majesty's permission to apply to the House of Lords for the restoration of his ancestral claim to the Lennox peerage. Whether the story is authentic or not, it may be easily understood that such

a permission would be denied, as derogatory to the dignity of the Royal descent; and as the QUEEN's assent is necessary for the restoration of any claim to a peerage it is not probable, that in regard to a peerage involving so deeply the honour of Her Majesty's ancestral progenitors such a petition of right would be granted.

MR. RIDDELL'S VIEW OF THE PROSPECT OF A SUCCESSFUL CLAIM TO THE OLD LENNOX EARLDOM.

The following extract from "ADDITIONAL REMARKS," by that eminent Peerage Lawyer, Mr. JOHN RIDDELL, Advocate, *published in* 1835, indicated his view of the hopelessness of a successful claim to the Lennox Peerage. It was intended as an answer to Mr. Mark Napier's sanguine arguments in favour of the NAPIERS, when he published his history of the partition of the Lennox. But Mr. RIDDELL'S arguments are equally unfavourable to the success of any claim on the part of the HALDANES:—

"Whatever defects there may have been in the first Darnley service in 1473, which was recalled by the Crown and not even adopted by the Darnleys themselves, or in the Charter of the Earldom of Lennox in 1490, to John Lord Darnley, and Matthew his son, they may have been partly obviated by a subsequent service in 1507, of Earl Matthew to Earl Duncan, with the precise nature of which we are unacquainted. But there was especially an ample *novodamus* in 1511, of the Earldom of Lennox in favour of Earl Matthew, including the patronages, Vassalages, office of Sheriff of Dumbarton, &c., so far as was in the power of the Crown, who relinquished all right or claim on their part to the rents, property, or 'superiority,' 'quæ nunc *possidet*' (*Earl Matthew*), whether by recognition, for future, 'seu quocunque alio titulo, cum *supple-*

mento omnium defectuum, et in corroborationem, satisfactionem, et amplificationem juris sui.' Infeftment followed upon this, and other grants, and the supposed absence of a resignation or proper conveyance by the HALDANES however weighty cannot meet the formidable title thus made up, which, whatever was its original nature, to use an English legal expression, may have '*Enured*' to an indefeasible one.'

"These remarks proceed upon following out the territorial or feudal doctrine to the last. It is very difficult to fix, by a just criterion, when it legally may be held to have ended in peerages. Like customs, and laws in general, the alteration has been gradual, even more so than in other matters, and there are certain strong indications of it at the accession of James VI., and even later. But, be this as it may, it may be presumed, even upon modern principle, without reference to the former, from the long possession of the dignity by the Darnleys, *undisputed since* 1493, *and certainly authorized by the Crown*, backed withal by the defalcation of record, that there were other transactions of a more unexceptionable kind, between the parties that may have homologated those in 1490, and 1493. Indeed, the service of Earl Matthew in 1507, which is a new and original piece of evidence, may have been connected with such an object, one most natural indeed, and likely to be embraced; and it is well known that a resignation or conveyance of a peerage right, even in favour of a stranger, *provided it had the Royal sanction*, was effectual with us down to the Union.

"Such considerations, in fact, have been thought relevant and acted upon, in peerage cases, while, added to them, there is the MERGER OF THE EARLDOM IN THE CROWN, which presents a farther bar in the way of the ancient heirs."—Riddell's Additional Remarks, pp. 48—50.

NOTE.—In confirmation of what Mr. Riddell mentions, as to its being well known that a resignation or conveyance

of a peerage right was effectual in Scotland down to the Union, provided it had then the Royal sanction, reference may be made for an example to Sir Bernard Burke's Peerage. In tracing the lineage of the present Earl of Castle-Stewart reference is made to the Lord Avandale, who was Lord Chancellor of Scotland, and died s.p. in 1488. A great, nephew of his was afterwards created Lord Avandale, who exchanged his Barony of Avandale with Sir James Hamilton for that of Lord Stuart of Ochiltree, by Act of Parliament 1542-3. He was succeeded by 2nd Lord Ochiltree called "the good," and at his decease in 1592, his grandson, a Lord of the Bedchamber to James I. of England, "having sold, through pecuniary embarrassment, the Barony of Ochiltree to his cousin, and relinquished his title to that gentleman, was created 7th Nov., 1619, Lord Stewart, Baron of Castle Stewart," ancestor of the Earls of Castle Stewart, co. Tyrone, in the Peerage of Ireland.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRITORY AND CASTLES OF THE LEVENAX OR LENNOX.

The territory of the Lennox lay on the confines of the Highlands and Lowlands. It occupied an area of 228 square miles. The extreme length of the Lennox was 47 miles and its breadth from eight to two miles. The hills have ever been well wooded, and were celebrated in ancient times for the beasts of the chase; the shores are indented by beautiful lochs or arms of the sea, and in Lochlomond the Lennox possesses the finest fresh-water loch in Scotland. The Lennox commanded the great estuary of the Clyde, and included some of the most picturesque and well-known scenery in Scotland. It was bordered on the south by the Clyde, on the west by Argyllshire and Loch Long, on the north by the Grampians, which overhang Lochlomond, on the east by the Earldom and "varied realms of fair Menteith," in the county of Stirling.

There were eight principal castles belonging to the Earls of Lennox in various parts of their wide domains, which served either as strongholds or residences for themselves and their dependants. The first and most important of these was Dunbarton, which, however, became a Royal castle at an early date. The second is Balloch, situated in the present parish of Bonhill at the southern end of Lochlomond. The third was Inchmurrin, on an island of the same name in Lochlomond. The fourth was Faslane, on the Gareloch. The fifth was Boturick, in the parish of Kilmaronock, about a mile and a-quarter from Balloch Castle and about half a mile from Lochlomond. The sixth was Catter, in the north-east of Kilmaronock parish. The seventh was Mugdock, on the south-west point of Mugdock Loch, in the parish of Strathblanc. The eighth was the fortalice of Strathblane, on the west side of the water of Blane, but of this last all that can be now traced are the foundations.

The Castle of Catter in Strathendrick occupied a splendid site overlooking the rapidly flowing Endrick and Buchanan House, the present residence of the Dukes of Montrose. It is notable as having been of old the principal seat of the jurisdiction of the Earls of Lennox. Adjoining was their gallows for executing culprits. The gallows-hill of Catter in the Vale of Endrick, and near Drymen Bridge, about two miles from Lochlomond, continues to be

an object of interest, and a large round stone in which the gallows-tree was placed is still pointed out to strangers.

The Catters became a part of the Gleneagles share, on the partition of the Lennox, and the names of "Haldane's Mill," and "Haldane's Toll," near the Inn at Balloch, still attest the old connexion. On the sale of the Haldane superiorities by the first Earl of Camperdown, under the enabling Act of Parliament of 1813 (to which the late Robert and James Alexander Haldane were conseuting parties), the superiorities of Catter were purchased by the then Duke of Montrose.

On the western shore of Lochlomond lay the famous sanctuary of Lennox, where the privilege of "girth," as it was termed, was granted in 1315 by King Robert the Bruce to a territory extending three miles around the church of Luss. The charter first published by Mr. Fraser, and now at Buchanau Castle, "confirmed to God and the blessed Kessog for ever that liberty which is called gyrth—namely, around the Church of Lusse for the space of three miles on every side by laud or by water, as freely and quietly as any liberty which is called gyrth through the whole Kingdom of Scotland; and to the Earls of Leunox for ever the punishment with the correction of delinqueuts within the said liberty."

This charter was inteuded as a reward for the services of Malcolm, fifth Earl of Lennox, whose attachment to the Bruce led him to imperil the Earldom in his cause. He was one of the first of the nobility who rallied rouud the Royal Standard, and with uuwavering fidelity supported King Robert in most of his battles, including Bannockburn. After the King's death, he fell, with many others of the Scottish nobility, fighting against Edward III. of England, at the fatal battle of Halidon Hill, near Berwick, in 1332.

GLENEAGLES IN 1856.

The following picturesque description of Gleneagles is taken from a series of "Walks in the Country," published in the *Perthshire Advertiser* in the year 1856, when the first Earl of Camperdown and second Viscount Duncan of Camperdown, grandfather of the present Earl, was the proprietor:—

"Journeying westward along the desolate moor, and passing the Crieff Branch Railway, which coming over the whinny height on the right, slants across the road and joins the Scottish Central near Loaninghead, we soon came in front of Gleneagles, a narrow picturesque glen in the Ochils, through which the old road from Crieff leads into Kinross-shire. The hills here, as throughout the whole range, are strictly pastoral, but in no place more so than Gleneagles. Crowning the heights on both sides of the glen, we have craigs ragged and bare enough; but their show of beetling hard sterility is as nothing to the winding receding mass of grassy heights that bound the view. In looking on that quiet, sunny, Sabbath-like retreat, one would be apt to deem the name a misnomer, and yet it is not much above a hundred years since the monarch of birds had a home among its cliffs. There, too, the Ruthven Water that dashes past Auchterarder has its rise—not in a scarcely seen bubbling spring almost covered with moss, but issuing at once into daylight at the bottom of yonder steep in volume sufficient to drive a mill. In ancient times, as now, it must have been an object of mark, as it is called St. Mungo's Well; but who this St. Mungo or St. Magnus was—whether the ghostly patron of Glasgow, Auchterarder old chapel, or the guardian saint of this particular spot, we cannot tell. But he seems to have relished cold water; and it is satisfactory to know that he must have got his fill of it there, if his cell happened to be in the vicinity. Nearer, in front of the glen among the trees—fine old ash and beech—is Gleneagles House, built in 1624; but thus, though comparatively old, it can only be reckoned a late edition of the house of the Haldanes—a race not scintillating along the march of history like the Lords of Graham, alternately lost in shade or glittering in the sunshine, but holding, through troubled trying centuries, a calm, dignified, unobtrusive state, till, reaching the

ages suited to their high moral development, they flashed upon the scene—here, 'a minister of peace to guilty man,' and there the world-famed hero of Camperdown.

"We have often thought there is something peculiarly winning about this unassuming mansion and its adjuncts. The house is plain as can be. Long and low—only two storeys in height where highest—without any pretence to architectural device, but white as a sea mew—and seen through the green foliage that nearly obscures it, the effect is decidedly sweet. There is no stir about it—no sound—no equipage glittering up its dark avenue of limes, or herds of roedeer trooping across its grassy lawns—no Haldane lives there now. It is deserted by all that can render it gay; but about it there is still a dignified look, softened by a Sabbath-like staidness—a satisfied modesty of demeanour that invests it with an attractiveness to the traveller, where more ornate objects fail to draw attention. However, its antecedents, apart from its natural graces, may, unknowingly, conduce much to render it interesting. It is now between six and seven hundred years since a younger son of the border family of Haldane, Halden, or Hadden, happened to venture as far north as Strathearn, loved and wooed the fair heiress of Glenegyes, and won her hand and goodly inheritance. We have said they never held a very conspicuous position, but occasionally the name comes cropping out on the page of history in connection with some marked event. Thus Aylmer de Haldane is found among the barons who swore fealty to Edward I. of England—the mighty Edward whom glorious Wallace so nobly opposed in 1296. Again, we have 'Sir John Haddin of Glenegys,' in 1477, Lord Justice-General beyond the Forth, a dignity next to that of Lord Chancellor. In 1482, he was appointed one of the joint captains and governors of the town of Berwick. Sir James was keeper of the King's Castle of Dunbar in the reign of James IV., and his successor of the same name is numbered among the slain at the fatal battle of Flodden. Again, we have the laird of Gleneagles among the Lords of the Congregation, and acting a prominent part in the 'Raid of Stirling.' In 1650, another fell at the battle of Dunbar. In the reign of Charles II., Mungo Haldane was a member of the Scottish Parliament. John Haldane was the first member for the county of Perth in the British House of Commons, and one of the commissioners at the Union settlement. His eldest son, another Mungo, was successively M.P. for the counties of Perth and Stirling, and died in 1757. A good story is told of this worthy old laird, which sets the true blue Presbyterianism, as well as baronial influence of the period, in a strong light, and shows that country people of the good old devotional times that

we are daily and hourly taught, in speeches and pamphlets, to venerate as patterns, were not nearly so rigid Sabbatarians as most people think. Who could suppose uow, that, just about a hundred years ago, the Sabbath-day was the weekly market day in the greater portion of country parishes—that the packmen, the only merchants then—unloaded their wallets in the churchyard, spread their laces, trinkets, and other finery, on the churchyard wall, and commenced to drive hard bargains with the worshippers as soon as Divine service had ended? Yet so it was; and at the period mentioned, the churchyard of Blackford was quite in a bustle on Sabbath afternoons, with buyers and sellers eager on gain and great bargains.

"The Baron of Gleneagles, however, was of a race who, in troublous times, had risked much for the cause of religion; and regarding such doings as a profanation of the day of rest, made up his mind to put a stop to them. Accordingly, being a Justice of the Peace, he gave orders that all Sunday trading in Blackford churchyard should immediately cease and determine. Accustomed to have his orders obeyed, he thought no more on the matter, till on seeing, the following Sabbath afternoon, one of the servants returning from the church, he asked him if the packmen had again made their appearance? Being answered in the affirmative, the old Laird said not a word, but pressing his lips, aud drawing up his large proportions like one who resolves on a great effort, and is determined to accomplish it at any hazard, he sullenly stalked into the house.

"Next Sabbath the Laird was up betimes, and looked as if he had more in his head than sermons. In the afternoon the churchyard was again in a bustle with packmen and worshippers driving bargains with wonted keenness, when suddenly, to the consternation of all, Gleneagles was among them frowning terribly, and waving round his head a flashing broadsword. In a moment worshippers and packmen were in full rout, pushing and tumbling over one another in their eagerness to escape. Even decrepit age, on that memorable occasion, exhibited such activity, that in less than a minute the only living being in the churchyard was the baron himself, who deliberately tossed the whole of the merchandise over the wall into a ditch, and then sheathing his sword, walked slowly away home. This summary proceeding, it is said, had the desired effect; for with that afternoon Sunday trading ceased in the parish of Blackford.

"A few years later, and the Haldanes were no longer resident in Gleneagles. Being uneutailed, it was purchased by a younger brother, Captain Robert Haldane, the first Scotch commander of an Indiaman.

As for the Haldanes proper—those of Airthrey—their fame is in all the churches, and at every fireside where religion is a matter of lively interest. Robert and James Haldane—the one a rising officer in the Royal Navy, and the other rapidly pushing his fortune at sea in the service of the East India Company—regardless of the golden prospects before them, resigned their commissions, and enrolled themselves under the banner of the Cross, when in dne time, without the aid of any Divinity Hall, both became eloqnent and effective preachers as well as writers on things sacred, whose renown was not confined to their own country, bnt spread itself over the whole Christian world.

"We have said that in front of the honse are some fine old trees. Leading down from it, aud skirting the lawn on the east side, is also a fine avenue of 'ancestral limes and oaks,' lengthened hillward by the present noble proprietor, and extending this way to a small ancient family chapel in tolerable repair, and surrounded by the slumbering dust of many generations of Haldanes. The chapel is very plain, so severely so as to be without the smallest effort at ornament; but in front of it is rather an imposing porch in good preservation. The little cemetery contains a number of gravestones—plain unadorned slabs—that tell in as few words as possible whose remains they cover, while commemorating at the same time the unambitious solid manly virtues of the race. A number of yew and other trees grow within the little enclosure, and add not a little to the melancholy interest that attaches to this last resting-place of the honoured dead.

"Still farther down, and across the gushing stream that wells from the copious spring of St. Mnngo, the ruins of the ancient castle of Gleneagles are seen struggling into notice from under the leafy covering of trees and brnshwood on the summit of an artificial mound or hill about 100 yards off. The walls are now almost wholly broken into fragments or reduced to rubbish, but enongh still remains to show the massiveness of the structure as it stood in the olden day. Its ground plan covers a space of abont 50 by 30 feet; bnt what was its height can only be conjeotured by the strength and thickness (9 feet) of its remaining masonry. As for its age, even tradition bas not hazarded a hint abont it; but that it was reared in barbarous times is amply borne ont by the still well-defined traces of its fortifications. Indeed, as a place of strength it must have been in the olden day mnch stronger than it now appears, for the plain around, so green and grassy now, was at that period a lake—a fact well attested by a cot-house on the opposite side of the Rnthven, where, not a hundred years ago, the castle garden stood, still bearing the name of Lochside. It is not

40 years since the arched covering of the ground storey gave way, and four summers ago, a rabbit, in scraping out a nest in the bar-hole of the old iron door, laid bare the key of the keep, a huge rusty instrument 15 inches long, with a web of no less than 5 inches. The relic, we understand, was taken away by the noble proprietor, and is now regarded as not the least object of interest in Camperdown House." M.